PROBABLY AT PEKII

Allies Believed to Be in Front of the Imperial City.

THE CRISIS REACHED AT LAST

Foreigners Must Be Delivered or War Will Ensue.

CONSIDERED BY THE CABINET

The President and His Advisers De-From Minister Conger and Li Hung Chang-Understood That the United Government Rejects All Propositions for an Armistice, and Insists That the Legation People Be Placed Safely Under the Pro-Troops-This May Alrendy Have Been Accomplished - Secretary Root Preparing a Statement to Be Made Public This Afternoon-A Despatch From Remey Reports Chaffee Ready to Attack the Walled City on the 15th of August.

Official information received today indicates that the crisis in Chinese affairs has been reached and by this time it is known to the allied commanders, the foreign ministers, and the Imperial authorities whether China is at war with the powers or peace will come. The attack on Pekin has | marines killed while defending the legaprobably begun or arrangements have been tions. Mr. Adee asked for this in the made for the delivery of the legationers to August 8 despatch.

All the officials here are satisfied that one or the other event has already happrevails. The advices that came today to the Government are such as to give rise the Government's reply. to the hope that the Chinese troubles will pears to be general in official circles. Briefly, the news of today is as fol-

Li Hung Chang proposes to this Government that there be a cessation of hostilities at Tung-Chow to arraange for the de livery of the foreigners at that place, and he has memorialized the Imperial Government to accept the proposition of the an answer to the telegram sent to him by gates of Pekin. It is said that the Presi-Acting Secretary of State Adee on August | dent shares this optimistic feeling. 8, to test the good faith of the Chinese Government in promising that there should be full and free communication in cipher

through Minister Wu Ting-fang. Another message from Mr. Conger was sul General at Shanghai. It gives routin news of the condition of the Americans in Pekin and is not otherwise of importance Admiral Remey telegraphed under yester day's date that the allies on August 12, oc cupied Tung-Chow, eleven miles from Pe kin and yesterday would attack Pekin. The proposed attack was of course dependent for execution on the refusal of the Chinese to make an arrangement satisfactory to the ministers and the allied commanders for the delivery of the foreigners into

the hands of their countrymen. Laid Before the Cabinet.

All this information was laid before the Cabinet at a special meeting called within a few hours after the President's return to Washington. The outcome of the meet Cabinet met it had been made clear that Li's proposal for an armistice to arrange for the delivery of the ministers to the allies at Tung-Chow would not be granted. The Government will adhere strictly to its condition that the ministers be removed plans approved by themselves.

As the ministers have repeatedly refused to leave Pekin under a Chinese escort, there remains only the American proposal that part of the allies be permitted to enter the capital and take the ministers to Tientsin. A flat refusal to accept that or any other reasonable proposition made by the allied commanders will mean war between China and the powers.

The most encouraging news in this con nection was the statement of Li Hung place and captured it by Sunday night. Chang that he had memorialized the throne to accept the American proposition.

This is taken to mean that the wily old Mandarin is weakening, and knowing his great influence with the Chinese Government the officials are encouraged to hope that his appeal will be granted. But the United States has determined not to be

\$5 To the Seashore and Return \$5 via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets on sale for all trains Fridays and Sat-urdays to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City, N. J., good to return untif following Tuesday. Tickets good via Delaware Bridge Route to Atlantic City.

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fooled into permitting delay through ne otiations not based on a proposal for the of the ministers immediately. It s this determined attitude not only of the United States, but of several if not all of the powers, that makes it certain that here is war at Pekin or the crisis ha

The proposal from Li Hung Chang was similar to that communicated yesterday through Consul General Goodnow who coupled it with the warning that all propsitions from the Chinese should be disrusted. Speaking of the proposition rominent official said today:

"Li Hung Chang knows the position o his Government. He understanads that we will not consent to any proposition for an armistice until the conditions of the President's answer of July 23 to the ap peal of the Emperor of China have been complied with. Those conditions were emphasized in the two memoranda handed o Mr. Wu. For this Government to reitrate the statements made in the Presilent's answer and in the memoranda would be superfluous. The Chinese under tand our attitude. They must acquiesc r refuse. Acquisscence would mean simple way out of the difficulties in which China has become involved. If the conditions are not complied with the allies will attack Pekin.

Mr. Wu called personally on Acting ecretary Adee to deliver the Conger message and the proposals from Li Hung Chang. It was said by an official that Mr. Conger answered questions contained in the cipher cablegram of enquiry adfressed to him on August 8. It was the first message signed by the American Minister that bore internal evidence of being a response to despatches from the State Department and showed that Mr Adee's telegram of August 8 had been delivered to Mr. Conger. In the despatch Mr. Conger gave the names of the seven

The Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet meeting adjourned at 1:30 after being in session two and a half pened, but do not expect to get definite hours. The whole Chinese situation was news for a day or two. In the meantime gone over and Secretary Root was authorthey can only form conjectures on the ized to prepare for publication the conbasis of the latest official information, and tents of the messages from Li Hung Chang it is obvious that an optimistic feeling and Minister Conger received by the State Department this morning together with

This reply is in brief that no proposition be adjusted without war, and that view ap- for an armistice can be accepted until the ministers have been delivered to the allied forces and the other demands of the President's note of July 23 complied with. The proposition to halt the army at Tung-Chow in order that the minsters may be turned over to the allied forces will be declined, for the very good reason that the army has already left Tung-Chow for Pekin, where it may have already arrived. United States that part of the ailied forces | Each member of the Cabinet is now sanbe permitted to enter Pekin and take the guine that the crisis will be safely passed, foreigners therefrom. A message has been and that China will promptly yield and sue received from Minister Conger, which is for peace when the allied armies reach the

A Message From Remey. The following cable message, sent by Admiral Remey at Taku yesterday, was received this morning by the Bureau of Nav-Pekin and the powers. This message came

"Taku, Aug. 15. Bureau of Navigation, Washington: "Front undeard from since Lieutenant Latimer is on Chaffee's staff, expressly to furnish me authentic information.

through Japanese sources allies occu-

pied Tung-Chow 12th, would attack Pekin today. REMEY." The 11th, which is mentioned as the last date when word from the front had been received, fell on Saturday. It was then that the allies took Matow and the brief despatch sent by General Chaffee patch was sent from the front to Taku in about twenty-four hours, and it would indicate that the allies had kept up their

The long lapse of three days, in which would seem to indicate that they have marched on past Matow and have proceeded so rapidly that the Signal Corps has been unable to lay its wires connecting the front with Tientsin. It seems reasonably certain that if Lieutenant Latiwould have communicated with Remey.

military telegraph line from Tientsin to

The inference, therefore, is that the allies were well toward the walls of Pekin when Remey filed his message. There is accordingly every reason to believe the Japanese reports mentioned by the admiral, land would be withdrawn. that the ailies took Tung-Chow on Sunday and would attack Pekin itself on Wednesday. It is only about thirteen miles from Matow to Tung-Chow and the troops could easily have moved upon the latter

That would leave only one more stretch in the advance on Pekin; that is, the fifteen miles from Tung-Chow to the walls of the Imperial city. Press despatches this morning say that the allies entered Pekin tor Emmanuel III. on Monday.

It seems more probable, however, that there would be a delay of a day or two at Tung-Chow in order to get up the artillery for an attack on Pekin.

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International Forces Believed to Have Entered Pekin.

Chinese Fled From the Last Defensible Place on the Road to the Capital-Japanese Occupy the City and From the Walled Metropolis Ex-Reports Concerning the Situation in the Yangtze Valley-Dispute Over the Landing of British Troops at Shanghai-Action of Consuls.

LONDON, Aug. 16 .- While there is yet no definite announcement that the alligd definite announcement that the allied forces have reached the Chinese capital and rescued the imperiled foreign ministers, it is believed in official circles here the was President to succeed S. C. Pomeroy, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1873. He was President pro tempore of the upper branch of Congress from 1887 to 1891. Mr. Ingalls was twice re-elected to and in the European capitals that the 'nternational forces have either defeated the Celestial fanatics at the gates of the walled city or entered Pekin without opposition All the despatches that have been made public indicate the victorious advance of the allies.

A despatch from Tokyo, dated August 14, says that a message has been received there announcing that the Japanese ocsupied Tung-Chow on August 12 without opposition, the enemy having fled in the direction of Pekin during the previous night.

The Japanese captured a quantity of large amount of rice.

A despatch from Simla says that the offier commanding the lines of communication telegraphs as follows from Liukungtao, under date of August 14:

"Gaselee fought a third action successfully, and is probably now in Pekin, Our casualties were slight. The enemy is de-

Official cipcles in London expect momentarily to receive definite tidings from Pekin. The rapid progress of the allies and the collapse of Chinese opposition have made London experts sanguine of the ear- kind word for all the White House emly and complete success of the forward ployes

There is some trepidation so far as the their threats to exterminate the occupants and refugees at the legations. On this account, reliable advices from the centre of interest are awaited with keen anxiety.

Reports concerning a possible outbreak in the Yangtze Valley continue to reach regular Cabinet day. London. M. De Bezaure, the French Consul at Shanghai, sends a cablegram to the Foreign Office which gives a rather pessimistic view of the situation. It now apone who remained at his post at Chung-Kiang. The British Consul at Hankow, eral next in importance to a Cabinet office, however, is now sending a representative of his Government to replace the consul who fled. The new representative is traveling on a boat armed with Maxims and

with a guard of bluejackets. The dispute over the landing of British troops at Shanghai is unabated and is ap parently no nearer settlement than it has been for several days.

A despatch to the "Times" from Shang-

Salisbury yesterday, urging him to reconannouncing the fact was received through | sider the order for the withdrawal of the Admiral Remey yesterday. That des- British troops. They stated that they expressed the opinion of the community when they said that the withdrawal now would have a disastrous effect. The for eign consuls, it is said, are equally alive to the results of the withdrawal of the troops on the Chinese and are addressing nothing has been heard from the allies, an identical note to their Governments with the object of inducing Great Britain to land troops.

Another despatch from Shanghai, date August 15 says that a meeting of the con suls was held yesterday to consider the question of the landing of troops. The mer, on General Chaffee's staff, were able consuls said they had no objection to the to reach a military telegraph station he landing of a British force, but declared that if such action was taken by Great Britain their Governments would do likewise. Mr. Warren, the British Consul, objected to this and threatened that the British troops which were now ready to

PLANS OF VON WALDERSEE.

Commander of the Allies to Sail for China August 22. BERLIN, Aug. 16 .- Field Marshal Coun on Waldersee, who will be the comman

der-in-chief of the allies in China, made in address to the officers here this morn-He will sail from Naples on August 22

While in Italy, he will call on King Vic-The Czar to Visit Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 16 .- The Exchange Telegraph Company states that the Czar will visit the Paris Exposition in September. \$3.50 Special Saturday Trip, \$3.50 To "Old Point," Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View, via Norfolk and Washington steamer, Saturday, 6:39 p. m. Round trip tickets to Fort Monroe and Norfolk, good to return Sunday night, \$3.50. For stateroom 'phone 750. Schedule page 3.

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JOHN J. INGALLS DEAD. Ex-Senator Expires at Ho

Springs, N. Mex. EAST LAS VEGAS, N. Mex., Aug. 16-Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls died at the Montezuma Hotel, Hot Springs, at 2 o'clock

this morning.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1900.

John James Ingalls was born at Middleton, Essex county, Mass., December 29, 1833. He was graduated at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1855, and re-ceived the degree of I.L. D., in 1884. Mr. Ingalls was admitted to the bar in 1857. In October, 1858, he removed to Kansas, and began the practice of law in that

Mr. Ingal's was a delegate to the Wyan-dotte Constitutional Convention in 1859 and Secretary of the Territorial Council in 1860. In 1861 he was elected Secretary of the State Senate and was a member of the Senate of Kansas from Atchinson county in 1862. During the period of 1863-65 Mr. Ingalls served as major, lieutenant colonel, and judge advocate of the Kansas Volun-He was elected to the United States Sen-

the National Senate and his term of serv-

ice expired on Ma.ch 3, 1891.
Since his retirement from Congress, Mr.
ingalls had devoted his efforts to the lecture platform and journalism. He had been ailing for some time and recently went to New Mexico for the benefit of his health, having been attacked by a serious affection of the throat.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL. Reaches the Capital at an Early

Hour This Morning. The train from Canton, Ohio, with

and Dr. Rixey on board, was three-quarters of an hour late this morning, and did not pull into the Sixth Street station until quarter past 8 o'clock. Secretary Root, Adarms and a granary which contained a jutant General Corbin, and O. L. Pruden, one of the Secretaries to the President, were at the station to meet the Presidential party.

There was a large crowd at the depot

from Canton remarkably well. She suffered but little from the heat. The President was in excellent spirits, and had a

When breakfast was over he went into his office and at once busied himself with his mail. The President worked very rapninisters are concerned, for the reason idly, and before 11 o'clock, the hour set that the Chinese, angered by defeat, may for the Cabinet meeting, he had despatched

It was said this morning that the President was anxious to get some prominent business man to take the position of First Assistant Postmaster General, and this explains the delay in appointing a successor pears that the French Consul was the only to Mr. Heath. The President regards the office of First Assistant Postmaster Genand hence his desire to find a man of nake the appointment before leaving for Chicago.

SECRETARY GAGE'S VIEWS.

Says History May Be Made in the

Secretary Gage, on leaving the Cabinet room, seemed to be entirely satisfied with the turn of affairs in the Orient. He said to a Times reporter that the trouble in China from the beginning up to the pressure of the course at the Colored High School, He then secured a position in New York and had since lived there, except for the winter he spent in Washington two years ago.

Harris is an intelligent negro and talks well. There is nothing of the brute about him and he showed keeply the state of the colored High School, He then secured a position in New York and had since lived there. hai says that Admiral Seymour received China from the beginning up to the pres-

prevail the whole trouble would wash itelf out in two or three days. Much history, he said, might be made in three or four days and that would depend on news to come later. Considering everything, the Secretary said there is reason to believe in the safe deliverance of the min-

This indicates that serious trouble i expected in that country. There are runors that there may be an alarming outbreak in Korea at any time.

PEACE TREATY CONFERENCE. Minister Story to Negotiate With

Marquis Aguilar Campo. MADRID, Aug. 16 .- Marquis Aguilar Campo, President of the Senate, and Belamy Storer, the American Minister to Spain, will hold a conference tomorrow re-garding two conventions resulting from he Treaty of Peace between the two coun-

Mgr. Ireland Received by the Pone. ROME, Aug. 16 .- Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, had a private audience with the Pope today. He was most conially received by His Holliness, who expressed the hope that he would call to see him again before leaving for home.

\$1 to Frederick, Hagerstown, Win

From B & O. R. R. Station, Sunday, August 19, at 7 a. m., stopping at intermediate stations on Metropolitan Branch. Returning, leave Winchester and Hagerstown 7, Martinsburg 7:15, and Frederick 7:50 p. m. same day. It's a popular tright with ample accommodations, and you can afford

Lumber Buyers get Reduced Prices first at 6th & N. Y. Av. Some (\$1.15.

Capture of the Negro Who Killed a New York Policeman.

The Man Whose Crime Precipitated a Serious Race Riot in the Metropolis Last Night Apprehended at the Home of His Mother, 332 E Street Southeast at 3 o'Clock This Morning-Denies His Identity at First, But Finally Admits His Guilt and Claims That He Acted in Self-Defence-Willing to Waive Extradition-Arrival of Gotham Officers.

Arthur Harris, colored, twenty-one years ld. who fatally stabbd Policeman Robert Thorpe, in New York, early Sunday norning, and who by the murder precipitated the serious race riot in New York city last night and this morning, was arrested at the home of his mother, Mrs. locked up in West Side station houses; are Emily Harris, 332 E Street southeast, in the results this morning of the race riot this city, about 3 o'clock this morning.

The arrest was effected by Sergeant Mullhall and Policemen McLucas, Owens, Brown, Dent, Foster, and Haycock, and was brought about through the clever efforts of Policeman McLucas, who located the alleged murderer. Harris now occupies a cell at No. 5 station. He has admitted stabling Policeman Thorpe and even the chance to fight, they crowded around the house at 481 Ninth Avenue, in which mitted stabbing Policeman Thorpe, and expresses sorrow for it. He is also apprehensive for himself, now that he knows Thorpe is dead. He declares, however, that President McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, he is willing to go back to New York without requisition papers, and says he will cause no trouble

The arrest of Harris was cleverly consummated. The local police were requested yesterday by the New York authorities to look out for the man, and last night, ed yesterday by the New York authorities to look out for the man, and last night, when the daily bulletins were issued to the police of the various precincts, they contained a notice to look out for and a description of the negro. Harris was well known in the Fifth precinct, where he was born and raised, and it was known that his mother was still history. was warmly applauded. He acknowledged it by raising his hat.

No time was lost in getting to the White House, where everything had been put in readiness for the President's return. Breakfast was served after the President's apprivational.

Was born and raised, and it was known that his mother was still living there. In fact, only yesterday she made application to the police to be allowed to give a social, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to bettering her indigent circumstances.

Accordingly the police of the circumstances.

Accordingly the police of the Fifth pre-cinct at once went to work to learn some-thing of Harris, and it was not long before Policeman McLucas had located the mother of the fugitive. He learned later that a man answering the description of Harris had been anguiring for Emily Harris at the house 511 E Street southeast, where the woman formerly lived. Harris paid her a visit there in the winter of 1898. Policeman Medicas communicated his Policeman Meilucas comm rated his

information to Lieutenant McCathran and he instructed Sergeant Mulhall to organize a squad and keep a sharp watch on the arris home. Sergeant Mulhall then selected his men for the Cabinet meeting, he had despatched much business.

The first member of the Cabinet to arrive was Secretary Gage. He was followed by Secretary Wilson. Then ame Secretary Root. Postmaster General Smith was the last to arrive. It was a special meeting of the Cabinet, tomorrow being the regular Cabinet day.

Sergeant Mulhall then selected his men and had them surround the house. This was shortly before 3 o'clock, and, as the police had reason to believe that Harris tablishing that fact. With every door and window of the house closely guarded, Sergeant Mulhall then selected his men and had them surround the house. This was shortly before 3 o'clock, and, as the police had reason to believe that Harris and was at home, little time was lost in establishing that fact. With every door and window of the house elseleted his men and had them surround the house. This was shortly before 3 o'clock, and, as the police had reason to believe that Harris ablishing that fact. With every door and window of the house closely guarded, Sergeant Mulhall then selected his men and had them surround the house. This was shortly before 3 o'clock, and, as the police had reason to believe that Harris ablishing that fact. With every door and window of the house closely guarded, Sergeant Mulhall then selected his men and had them surround the house. This was shortly before 3 o'clock, and, as the police had reason to believe that Harris ablishing that fact. With every door and window of the house closely guarded, Sergeant Mulhall then selected his men and had them surround the house.

aroused and became first surly and then defiant. He denied that he was the man wanted, and refused to accompany his captors. Seeing that he had no chance for escape, however, he finally submitted to arrest and, later, while on the way to the stationhouse, admitted to Sergeant Mul-hall that he stabbed a man in New York. He wanted to know the condition of the

ly guarded by Policeman Clinton who was stationed at the door of the prisoner's ceil.

To a reporter for The Times, Harris stated that he was born October 19, 1879.

He said he attended the public schools here and completed the first year of a course at the Colored High School.

hai says that Admiral Seymour received instructions through Mr. Warren, the British Consul, that the troops which he intended to land at Shanghai should instructions through Mr. Warren, the British Foreign Office countermands the order.

The managers of the principal British banks and the leading shippers cabled Lord Salisbury yesterday, urging him to reconsidered in the signature of the beginning up to the present had been carefully gone over by the Cabinet, and the policy pursued by the President in dealing with the different that assumed had been strictly in keeping with everything that has transpired. There was every reason, Secretary Gage said, to be satisfied with the situation as revealed in the latest despatches from China.

He said that should a little common sense that I was forced to stab the man. They that I was forced to stab the man are so peculiar in New York State, the that I guess I won't have much show. Yes, I will have counsel. My uncle. Brooks Burrell, has promised to supply a lawyer." Harris was asked why he stabbed Harris was
Thorpe, and readily answered that the policeman insulted his wife and then assaulted nim. Harris claims he did not know Thorpe was a policeman, as he was in citizen's clothes. When asked to make stopping work. There is a possibility of the strike extending to the firemen, seamand other marine employes, but the isters and missionaries from Pekin.

It is known that the President feels much better over the way matters have shaped themselves in China for today's news, it is said, removes the probability of an extra session. Of course the entire situation may change for the worse in the next forty-eight hours, but such a thing is not looked for by the Cabinet.

JAPANESE TROOPS FOR KOREA.

A Report That 25,000 Men Have Been Ordered There.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—It is reported that the such a thing is strice and the such a thing is the such a thing is the such a thing is not looked for by the Cabinet.

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The man offered an insult. Harris remonstrated, saying the woman was his wife. The man, who was Thorpe, but who was they tried on Monday to arrange a conference with the cleveland a sum bumping playfully against his wife. The man offered an insult. Harris remonstrated, saying the woman was his wife. The man, who was Thorpe, but who was few days, but at the same time were hiring new men. to attend to his own business.
"I replied that I would not," said Harris, "and then he drew a short club and
beat me over the head and shoulders. He

eld me while he struck me, else I we have run away. Finally after he had knocked me down I thought of my pen-knife, and when he dragged me to my feet and clinched me, I drew the knife. If the excitement and under the impulse of the moment, believing I was going to be killed, I stabbed him. I don'tknow where, but I think in the side or back. The knife was a cheap 10-cent affair, with a 2 1-2-inch blade. After I stabbed him he let go his hold and I ran home. Someone called to me as I ran that the man I cut had fallen. My face was covered with blood from the wounds in my head. You can see from the wounds in my head. You can see the wounds now. I washed off the blood, put on a new hat, and went at once to Jersey City, where I remained all day Sunday, Monday I spent in Philadelphia, and Tuesday I was in Baltimore. I came

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here from Baltimore last night and sough my mother. No, sir; I did not come by freight. I traveled all the way on passen-ger trains. I am very sorry for the whole ger trains. I am very sorry for the whole thing. If the man had only let me go I would have run from his beating, but he held me. I had to defend my life. I can prove that if they will give me the op-

Harris claimed that he was the only per n who had trouble with Thorpe a

ime of the cutting.

Detective Sergeants Weller and Peaody arrived in the city this afternoo take Harris into cus ody, and brought them William I. Scales, colored, with them William I. identify the prisoner.

Despite the fact that Harris is willing to return to New York without requisition papers, the District authorities are not disposed to permit it, and as the New York detectives are not provided with the required authority it will probably be no essary for them to return to the metropolis o secure them.

THE NEW YORK RACE RIOT.

Twenty-four Persons Injured and Twenty-two Arrested.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 .- Twenty-four persons injured, at least one of whom is ex pected to die, and twenty-two prisoners that started last night at the wake of the murdered Policeman Thorpe, and spread within a few hours, until it had thrown

the house, at 481 Ninth Avenue, in which the dead policeman lay. An aged woman pointed her finger at the light that showed from between the closed blinds, and cried:
"There he is, that poor fellow the nigger

That was all that was needed. There was a shot and a rushing of feet, and from that moment until six hours afterward, when a torrent of rain cam down, which drove whites and blacks alike into sheiter, not a negro on the West Side dared show

The man who was most hurt and who i expected to die, is Lloyd W. Lee, a negro, forty-two years old, of 200 West Thirty-seventh Street. Lee was the man who, on eing driven into a hallway at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street by Policeman Kennedy, stabbed the latter in the side. Kennedy drew his revolver and fired five shots, two of which hit Lee on the side of the head. He was taken to Believue Hospital.

Policeman Kennedy was taken to New Policeman Kennedy was taken to New York Hospital, but had his wound, which was a superficial one, bandaged up so that he went home at 4 o'clock. James Rice, twenty years old, a conductor on the Metropolitan Railway, was shot in the left leg by Albert Smith, a negro, twenty-four years old, of 366 West Thirty-seventh Street. Rice was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. pital.
Albert Muller, white, of 2 Fourth Ave-

Areset Muner, white, of 2 Fourth Avenue, was hurt at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, taken to Roosevelt Hospital and made prisoner there. The other is a deperson, so far as was known this morning, were taken in hospital ambuliace to their homes.

One of the first orders given by the commanders in the troublesome precints to their men this morning was to exceed

to their men this morning was to arrest any persons whom they found buying re-volvers. Investigation showed that the negroes of that section were arming themselves. George Weaver, who carries revolvers in stock in his shop, at 460 Ninth Avenue, said that he had sold two revolvers to negroes today. A negro woman went into the place at 10 o'clock and asked to buy a pistol. The weapon was placed on the counter and the woman was about to pay for it when a policeman went into the store and said to her: "You may buy this recoviver, but the minute you take it up I will arrest you for carrying

half that he stated to know the condition of the He wanted to know the condition of the man and when told it was serious, remarked, "Well this is no laughing matter. Do you think it will be a case of the chair?" The last remark referred, of course, to an electrocution.

After being locked up Harris was closely guarded by Policeman Clinton who was ly guarded by Pol An extra police force starded the district all day, and Chief Devery said that as soon as night came he would send out a force strong enough to cope with any dis-

The negroes for the most part kept in their homes, and from their windows looked into the street, as if they expected that at any moment there might be an attack from the mob Great crowds gath ered in front of 481 Ninth Avenue, the house where lay the body of Policeman Thorpe. There was much satisfaction among them when it was made known that Arthur Harris, who is wanted for Thorpe's murder, had been arresed in Washington.

LONGSHOREMEN MAY STRIKE. Prospect of a General Tie-Up in the

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 16 .- A general strike of all the longshoremen on the Lakes is probable on account of the lockout of the package freight handlers of Cleveland. The freight handlers at other Lake ports, as well as the men in other

SHOT FIVE TIMES.

A Fatal Fight Between Young Men at Terrell, Tex.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 16.-At Terrell, thirty miles east of Dallas, Felix M. Roberts was shot and killed in a saloon Tuesday night by Fred H. Grinnan. Five shots were fired by Grinnan, all of which took effect. Roberts was hit in the right hand, right leg, right shoulder, left breast, and left temple. Death was instantaneous. Roberts d'd not fire a shot.

The tragedy was preceded by a fist fight between the principals over remarks charged to Roberts by Grinnan about the latter's father, who is the leading banker of Terrell. Grinnan surrendered to City Marshal Keller.

Grinnan and Roberts were each about twenty-five years old and were engaged in the insurance business. They were B. & O. Saturday and Sunday. sons of wealthy and influential families and brother Elks Grinnan will have a preliminary trial

oday. \$17 To Chicago and Return Via B. & O. R. R.

August 25, 26, and 27, valid for return until-list, but may be extended to September 30 by de-ositing with joint agent and payment of 50 cents et. Tickets good on all trains, including Chica-o Limited, leaving Washington 10:50 a. m. aily, arriving Chicago 8:30 next morning.

BRYAN TO BE ENDORSED

Anti-Imperialists Discussing the

Plank to Be Adopted.

pecific Declaration for the Demoeretie Ticket Favored by a Majority of the Resolutions Committee. An Appeal to Independent Voters.

Towne on the Nebraskan's Speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16.-The resoluions committee of the Anti-Imperialist Liberty Congress was in session until 3 clock this morning and resumed the sit-

The members have not yet agreed on the olank endorsing Bryan. It was conceded that an endorsement should be made, but there was disagreement as to the specific wording.

D. C. Tillotson. National Chairman of the Silver Republicans, is said to have opposed an emphatic declaration for Bryan, holding that a recommendation should be made that independent voters cast their ballots for Bryan.

Morgan Story, of Massachusetts, was inclined to the third ticket idea if a suitable candidate could be induced to accept and held that a plank should merely urge independents to withhold their votes from McKinley. The majority of the committee, however, was determined on a specific declaration for Bryan and Stevenson. It was decided that a plank should appeal to independent voters to support Demoeratic candidates for Congress

Charles A. Towne reached Indianapolis this morning. Mr. Towne will make a speech at Tomlinson Hall tonight to the Anti-Imperialistic Liberty Convention.
Mr. Towne declines positively to discuss
the question of a third ticket. He said:
"I notice that the Republicans seem to

think that Bryan's great speech must be think that bryan's great speech must be answered and are trying to agree on a victim. The choice seems to lie among Senator Davis of my own State; Senator Spooner of Wisconsin; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and Senator Wolcott of Colorado. I should like to have an x-ray photograph of the inner consciousness of the unfortunate statesman who shall fi-

nally be chosen for this impossible task."
The National Party Executive Committee has decided that another session of their convention shall be held at 4 or o'clock this afternoon. It will then be finally determined whether a third ticket shall be nominated or whether an adjournment shall be taken, possibly to meet in New York and there nominate. The delevator are divided to gates are divided as to the best policy

The Liberty Congress of Anti-Imperialists held its third session in Tomlinson Hall this morning. The venerable ex-Governor George S. Boutwell, presided.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES. Chicago Fire Believed to Have

Caused Five Deaths. CHICAGO, Aug. 16.-Five persons are supposed to have perished in a fire at 2 o'clock this morning, which destroyed a two-story frame cottage at 354 Thirtyfourth Street.

The structure was occupied by Mrs. Daniel Levy, a widow. None of the occupants was seen to come out and no bodies have yet been recovered. Neighbors told the police that the family was at home and little doubt exists that all are in the ruins.

The persons supposed to be dead are Mrs. Daniel Levy and child, her sister, Mildred Levy, artist, twenty-five years old; a friend from Boston, who was visiting her, and Sarah Davis, a negro cook.

The fire was caused by an explosion natural gas. The explosion was heard by residents within a radius of two blocks and it was of such force that windows were shattered in the adjoining house. The noise brought scores of persons to their

windows and flames were then bursting from all sides of the cottage. was there an opportunity to attempt resthe. From the parlor floor to the roof the interior was a sheet of flame before even the nearest of the neighbors reached the place. When the first engine company arrived the roof was falling in.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK

hattan and Bronx. A bulletin issued at the Census Bureau this morning announced the official popu-

lation of a portion of greater New York to be as follows: "Manhattan Borough, 1,850,093; Bronx Borough, 200,507. Total for Manhattan

and Bronx 2.050 600. "In 1890 the city of New York comprised all of what is now the borough of Manhattan and all of what is now the borough of Bronx, except the territory ly-A general strike of freight handlers ing to the west of the East River annexed on January 1, 1898. The population of New York city in 1880 was 1,206,299, and in 1890, 1,515,301, showing an increase ongshoremen say they will not ask for from 1880 to 1890 of 309,022, or 25.62 per cent. On June 1, 1900, the joint popula tion of the boroughs of Manhattan Bronx, constituting two of the five bor-oughs included in Greater New York, was 2,050,600, representing an increase 1890 to 1900, including the annexed t

per cent. "The population of Manhattan and Bronx boroughs in 1900, according to assembly districts, is as follow

"Manhattan Borough, 1,850,093; "Manbattan Borough, 1,850,093; Assembly district No. 1, 25,939; No. 2, 52,768; No. 3, 47,293; No. 4, 76,852; No. 5, 37,951; No. 6, 64,266; No. 7, 41,979; No. 8, 72,125; No. 9, 42,361; No. 10, 65,785; No. 11, 41,247; No. 12, 72,897; No. 13, 37,572; No. 14, 54,847; No. 15, 38,911; No. 16, 73,834; No. 17, 46,975; No. 18, 45,197; No. 19, 65,025; No. 20, 42,596; No. 21, 89,650; No. 22, 48,796; No. 23, 78,585; No. 24, 51,269; No. 25, 36,806; No. 26, 56,882; No. 27, 35,984; No. 28, 46,123; No. 29, 51,674; No. 30, 58,726; No. 21, 78,613; No. 32, 80,379; No. 33, 58,112; No. 34, 38,296; Bronz Borough, 200,507; Assembly 38.296; Bronz Borough, 200,507; Assembly

district No. 34 (part of), 53,027; Assembly district No. 35, 122,395; annexed territory, was not returned by wards, as the ward divisions are, for all practical purpo

The population of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond boroughs, constituting the remainder of Greater New York, will be announced within a few days.'

What Are the Wild Waves Saving? Ask them at Chesapeake Beach today.

Via B. & O. R. R., August 25, 26, and for return until September 5, except by

Single Fare to Detroit and Return

Lumber Prices now settled down at prices. White pine laths \$2.75 at 6th & N. Y. Av hourds \$2.75 at 6th & N. Y. Av